1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

## UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combland foos of Demogracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and feerless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

Col. Fellows is All Right.

The District Attorney is bitterly assailed because MAURICE B. FLYNN and ROLLIN M. Source have been acquitted.

This is a result for which no blame whatever can justly be attached to Col. Fellows. He did in the case everything that it was his duty to do.

The difficulty was that the prosecution against the accused parties was inherently weak. Few lawyers in town, if any, supposed that they would be convicted. evidence in existence was not sufficient to prove them guilty of the offence alleged Morally they may be bad men, but that

probability is not enough to convict them of the conspiracy in which they were said to be leagued together. Had they been indicted separately, the re-

sult would, in all probability, have been just Such mere outery against the District At-

How Much Would the Mills Bill Reduce the Surplus?

torney cannot do him any harm.

The tariff bill published yesterday deals only with customs duties. We have Mr. MILLS'S assurance, however, that this is but a part of his plan of revenue reduction. He says that as soon as the tariff sections were finished it was thought best to report them at once, on account of the general interest in the matter; and that the committee will bring in a separate bill making reductions in

the internal revenue taxes. Mr. Mills is reported as saying that the contemplated reduction in the internal revenue taxes is about \$25,000,000, assuming that a total reduction of at least \$70,000,000 in the annual revenue is desirable. If the surplus needs to be cut down more than \$70,000,000, more than \$25,000,000 will have to be taken off of the internal taxes.

The programme, therefore, of the mafority of the Committee on Ways and Means is not in agreement with the recommendations of Mr. CLEVELAND's message. The main feature of the President's plan was to make the reduction exclusively upon customs, leaving the internal revenue as it is.

The relationship between Mr. CLEVE-LAND's message and the committee's scheme of legislation appears to be extremely remote. It may be said in a general way that the bill is much less distinctly a free trade measure than the message was a free trade document.

We suppose there are uncharitable persons who will say that Mr. MTLLS's object in dissociating the tariff revision from the internal revenue part of the programme is to make sure of the votes of Southern members for the former, before granting them that relief from oppressive excise taxation which they more than anything else desire. But fident that such a suspicion does Mr. MILLS great injustice. Even if he were capable of contriving so shallow and unworthy a trick, he knows perfectly well that the question of reducing the surplus must be and will be settled as a single question, and only after full and intelligent consideration of all its several aspects. Supposing he were disposed to favor tariff revision at the expense of internal revenue reduction, he would gain nothing by giving the former a few days' start of the latter.

This tariff bill ought to be considered as a measure of surplus reduction and nothing else. It certainly is not a measure of tariff reform, in the sense that its main purpose is to correct the inequalities and inconsistencles and injustices about which we have heard so much during a few years past. If passed, there will be a thousand times more complaint than ever before of theoretical inequality and practical injustice. It cortainly is not an attempt at a regular lowering of duties all around by the application of a simple and general rule, like Mr. Morrison's ill-fated horizontal reduction scheme, for example. The articles on which a reduction is made are selected arbitrarily, and in some cases with manifest inconsistency. It is not a bold declaration against the protective policy; for the impregnable strength of the idea of protection to American industries is clearly and con tinually recognized throughout the new schedule. Mr. MILLS's plan must either be described as a measure for surplus reduction pure and simple, or it is nondescript.

Is it a good and effective measure for dis-

posing of the surplus? The excess of revenue over expenditure during the present fiscal year is \$113,000,000. The surplus grows annually. Secretary FAIRCHILD estimates that the accumulation in the Treasury will have reached \$140,000,000 by the first of July next.

Mr. MILLS and the committee proceed upon the assumption that the \$113,000,000 or more of unnecessary taxation should be docked \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000. This reduction they propose to accomplish, by three

First, by adding to the customs free list certain articles of import which paid duties last year amounting to about \$22,000,000. That is a known factor in the problem-an absolute reduction; and it can be counted upon.

Secondly, by lowering the duties upon certain other articles of import. Mr. MILLS estimates the reduction thus achieved at about \$30,000,000; but this estimate is purely empirical and wholly untrustworthy. Mr. MILLS takes the imports of each article last year, computes the receipts from the same quantities at the new actual fig-tracts the results for the actual figures of last year. He trankly admits that "this method of computation cannot disclose absolutely the effect upon the revenue of new tariff legislation. ald say not! Nothing could be more fal-

actous than the assumption that because certain articles paid last year at the old rate a certain amount, the same class of articles would pay next year at a lower rate an aggregate of duties reduced proportionally to the reduction of rates. Abating half the tax on a certain article may stimulate its importation to such an extent that the revenue from that article will be doubled. No human being can foretell with certainty the reduction on the classes of articles which the MILLS bill schedules at lower rates. It is quite conceivable that the actual result might be an increase, instead of a reduction, of revenue. And yet Mr. MILLS quietly assume that the reduced duties will decrease the Government's revenue twenty-cight or thirty millions.

The third part of the programme is the reduction of internal revenue to be provided for in the bill not yet reported. On this point Mr. MILLS is reported by the New York Herald as saying:

"I said that the aggregate reductions proposed by the bill were about fifty millions. We intend, however, to re-enact the old package clause providing for a duty on packages, which was omitted from the Tariff act of 1882. This clause, as you are aware, does not lay a special tax on packages of different kinds, but merely provides that the value of the goods and duty be assessed upon them accordingly. This will add from five million to ten million accordingly. This will add from five million dollars to the revenue, so that the net reduction of revenue proposed by the bill will not exceed forty-five million dollars. I think it is the opinion of the majerity of our committee that the revenue of the Government hould be reduced not less than \$70,000,000. We have e left \$25,000,000 to be disposed of by changes in nternal revenue taxation.

This is a little curious. Suppose, now, that the reduced duties in the tariff schedule should have the effect already referred to as possible, or at least conceivable. Suppose they should so increase importations that the revenue from those articles should remain stationary. Suppose, likewise, that the increased revenue from the package duties should amount to the maximum estimate of Mr. MILLS, that is, to \$10,000,000 annually. Under these conditions, the total net reduction effected by the tariff part of Mr. MILLS's programme would be only \$12,000,000; and in order to cut down the surplus by \$75,000,000, more than \$60,000,-000 would have to be taken off the internal revenue taxes.

The lesson is obvious. Mr. MILLS should have begun where he proposes to leave off. He should have turned his attention first to the internal revenue system. By abolishing that institution altogether, or by removing in greater part its odious impositions he would have secured a fixed, certain, and determinate reduction in the Government revenues. If anything remained to be done he might then have experimented with the customs schedule.

The Latest Statement from M. de Lesseps.

In the report made on Thursday to the Panama Canal Company M. DE LESSEPS announced that the cutting of a sea level water way would be suspended, and a lock canal substituted. The completion of the work on the new plan, so he told the shareholders, may be expected in 1890, and to provide funds for the purpose he has decided to issue a third series of bonds amounting to \$120-000,000. It is interesting to consider this change of programme in connection with the facts brought out by one of his severest critics in the last number of the Scottish

In a letter addressed to M. Rouvier, then Prime Minister, M. DE LESSEPS averred that the sea level capal across the lathmus of Panama, as it was voted by the International Congress of 1879, was to cost \$240,000,000 and to be executed in twelve years. But, according to the Scottish Review, no such statement was made in the official report of that Congress. On the contrary, in the circular dated Nov. 15, 1880, M. DE LESSEPS estimated that the total expense would reach \$120,000,000, and he had decided, on his visit to the Isthmus in February of that year, that the work should be completed, not in twelve, but in eight years. More than seven years have expired, the sea level canal is given up. and now let us see how much money has been wasted.

There is first, the capital stock of the company, amounting to \$60,000,000. Then there is the debt already incurred in the form of bonds aggregating in round numbers \$270,-000,000, although it must not be supposed that the company realized that sum in cash, since the last loan could only be placed at 56 per cent. discount. According to the report read on Thursday/there remained in the treasury on Jan. 1, 1888, \$22,000,000 with which to pay interest charges on the indebtedness just mentioned, and begin the construction of a lock canal. On what terms the new loan of \$120,000,000 can be issued cannot, of course, be determined in advance, but we are doubtless justified in assuming that the rate of discount will not be lower than on the last occasion. But suppose M. DE LESsers could immediately realize fifty per cent. of the par value of the new issue. Then with the cash said to be in the treasury, he would have about \$80,000,000 with which to

continue operations. According to the calculations of the Scottish Review, the cutting needed to complete the canal on the new plan will require nine years and four months. This estimate takes no account of the time which would have to be expended in building locks, each of which must be at least 600 feet long. The computation of the outlay involved in the construction of such enormous works of masonry is left to M. de LESSEPS: the Scottish Review contents itself with pointing out that the great promoter cannot mean what he says if he promises that vessels shall pass through the canal in 1890, or if he lets the shareholders believe that the loan now to be offered will do more than save the company

from bankruptcy for a short time longer. The Scottish Review does not regard as impossible the canalization of the Obispo and the Rio Grande Rivers by well-planned works involving a series of locks and following the natural rise of the Isthmus to a height of some 120 feet above the sea, at which level there would have to be a cutting some ten miles in length. To have begun on this plan would have been one thing; it is quite another to revert to the lock scheme in the eighth year, after incurring an indebtedness of \$270,000,000, most of which has been thrown away. To be sure the company owns the Panama Railway; it owns excavators and other contractor's plant which up to June, 1886, had cost about \$17,000,000, and it is alleged to have \$22,000,000 on hand. But the present annual charge for interest and sinking fund is \$13,340,000, which is, of course,

to be increased by the new loan. Another point of importance made by the Scottish Review is the grave responsibility incurred by the French Government in sup pressing the report made by M. ROUSSEAU, the engineer sent out in December, 1885, by the Minister of Public Works to examine the prospects of the canal company. If that report had been published, M. DE LESSEPS could not have persuaded the French peasants to take additional bonds to the par value of \$143,500,000, even at 56 per cent, discount. When the truth is made known to the purchasers of those securities they may hold the Government chargeable with con

nivance in a fraud. In other words, the col-

lance of the Panama Canal speculation will be likely to bring ruin to a good many republican politicians.

Rabbi Gottheil and Woman Suffrage. The woman suffragists have gained a new recruit in Rabbi Gorrnell of the Temple Emanuel, the magnificent Jewish synagogue in the Fifth avenue. He comes into their ranks full of faith and enthusiasm, having declared on Thursday evening, in his first speech in behalf of their cause, that it will be nly a few years before women are voting

along with men. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH is alarmed at the prospect of woman suffrage because it involves the transfer of political power from men to women, there being more women than men in all the older communities. With woman suffrage exercised as generally as man suffrage is now, the policy of England, he points out, would become a feminine policy, and he dreads the change. But Rabbi GOTTHEIL favors the revolution for the very reason that it would put women in

control of the State. It is only a question of time, he argues, when the male boss will give way to the female boss in politics, and he looks forward with rejoicing to such a transfer of authority. As soon as women have been elected as Judges and Aldermen their moral superiority will be demonstrated, according to Rabbi GOTTHEIL, and they will be in a position to dictate in politics, with the result that political methods will be purified to the great gain of society. Undoubtedly, the suffrage would give

women the power to exercise political control in all the larger cities and towns, and in many of the States, and it is questionable whether they would not cast the majority of votes in the Union. Of the population of the United States in 1880, the number of females was 24,636,963, as against 25,518,820 males; but this excess of nearly a million of males was largely made up of recent immigrants not entitled to vote. the male immigration exceeding the female, and the most marked excess of males being in the Territories and newer States of the West, to which foreign immigration is most active. It is noteworthy, too, that it is only in the States and Territories where women are in the greatest minority that they have been admitted to the franchise-in Wyoming and Washington Territories fully, and in Kansas in municipal elections.

More men than women, too, are disqualified from voting by reason of the requirements of their occupation and their manner of life, and of the excess of males more than one-fifth are under the voting age. At any rate, it will not be long before it will be in the whole Union as it is now in the tier of States lying along the Atlantic coast, where, with the sole exception of Delaware, there are actually more women than men.

But the experience of the municipal elections of Kansas last year, when women were first admitted to the polls, does not indicate that woman suffrage would accomplish the results Rabbi GOTTHEIL so confidently expects from it. The majority of the women contemptuously refused to demonstrate their political power, for only 26,189 of them voted at all, as against 66,435 men. Nor did the appearance of women at the polls have the effect to elevate the tone of politics, for a viler campaign never took place in the history of the State. The women brought bitterness and scandal into politics, nstead of the sweet and gentle influences the Rabbi expects from them.

The Present Population of New York

The Board of Police Commissioners is at this moment engaged in arranging for an increase in the number of voting districts in town. Prior to the year 1885 the total number of these was 712. But in that year an addition of 100 more was made. The aw under which the Commissioners act was passed in 1872, amended in 1874, and still further changed in 1880. It provides that there shall be one polling place, as nearly as practicable, for every 250 voters, and an amendment made to chapter 410 of the Session Laws of 1882 provides that where in two successive years the total vote in any one of the districts so constituted shall have ex-

While a change in the number of voting districts does not very closely concern those not interested in politics, the fact that in the absence of a State census this police enumeration is the best test of the growth of the city population makes it of interest. There has been no official enumeration of the inhabitants of New York since 1880, though the Constitution of the State provides for a census decennially in the years ending with 5, and that of 1880 was a national enumeration. It is a fact tolerably well established from data of various times that the population of the city of New York has increased fully 450,000 since 1880, when it was 1,206,577, and accordingly it is now in the vicinity of 1,680,000.

But though it is known vaguely that most of this increase is up town, it is not known just what portions of the city are at present growing with the most rapidity. The custom is for the redistricting to be completed during the months of March and April, so that the Police Board at their sitting neares to the first of May can give their official sanction. But what they will do this year in the way of redistricting is already known, and some of the results must certainly prove surprising to the residents of neighborhoods supposed to be growing very fast. A line drawn through Houston street, from the North to the East River, leaves below it the whole of the down-town region; in this entire territory there is only one new election district to be made, and that is in the Seventh ward, the boundaries of the present one being Division, Madison, Montgomery, and Scam mel streets. The district is known officially as the Twentieth election district of the Fourth Assembly district, and is just off the present Hebrew thoroughfare of East Broadway. The increase here is due to the fact that a very large number of Hungarians have moved into this voting district, the

present population of which is 2,600. On the west side of the town, from Houston street north, there is no increase south of Thirty-second street, and here the gain is a slight one, caused by the presence during the last eighteen months of a considerable number of Italians who have established themselves in the vicinity of West Thirtyfourth street, where rents are cheap and a good view of the Palisades can be had. On the east side, two districts between Twentysixth and Twenty-ninth streets that are divided by the Second avenue have increased by reason of the building of new tenement houses in the vicinity of the manufactories there, but the changes enumerated are the only ones of note there.

In the great east side below Fourteenth street and extending east of the Bowery there are many changes. The sections of this territory which are almost exclusively German in population, show the largest measure of increase. The districts off of Avenue A from Second street to Tompkins square have increased quite generously, but lower down in streets like Allen, Orchard, Suffolk, Attorney, and Pitt there is surprisingly little change. The populous Polish Hebrew quarter, in and about Hester and Ludlow, shows a small increase, and even so well-known a locality as the Bend, in Mulberry street, shows no gain. Assembly districts Six, Eight, and Twelve show no gain to speak of, and only one election district in the Fourteenth Assembly district has a population in excess of 2,400. That is the Eighteenth, which is situated directly opposite the Dry Dock car stables.

The tendency of population to increase unduly in the vicinity of the surface railway pulldings is very marked, and Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth streets, on the west side, back of the stables of the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines, and south of those of the Belt Line Company, show decided increase. The districts aleady named are absolutely the only ones, south of Fifty-ninth street, which have gained largely during the past five years. Above Fifty-ninth street, of course, the gain has been more marked, though it is less uniform and less well distributed than might be imagined. To the east of the Central Park the building of apartment houses and tenements has made very large increase from Seventy-eighth to One Hundred and Eighth street. Almost every block shows a gain. Harlem has, of course, increased largely, but the gain is distributed among many districts. It is relatively largest in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twentieth street and the Third avenue. and in the section between the Second and Third avenues south of One Hundred and Twentieth street. Between the Central Park and Mount Morris Park, a distance of half a mile square, there is substantially no gain, and in the annexed wards across the Harlem River the increase has nowhere been very large except in three election districts of Morrisania where German and Bohemian workingmen have moved in.

This completes the whole of the city with the exception of what is now the most rapidly growing district in town, the Nine teenth, which is on the west side, beside and above the Central Park. Thus, instead of having a normal average of 250 voters to a polling place, the following election dis tricts have jumped out of all proportion: 428 in the Fourteenth, 506 in the Thirty-seventh, 526 in the Twenty-fifth, 603 in the Twentyfourth, and 699 in the Thirty-third. Indeed in the latter at the last election the poll clerks were unable to take down the names for registry of all who presented themselves, and nearly one hundred voters were disfranchised in consequence. The gain in the Nineteenth is largest from Eightieth to One Hundred and Eighth street, in Manhattanville above One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and between Fifty-ninth and Sixtysixth streets around and above the Rooseve Hospital.

It may be stated generally that the relation which the voting population bears to the whole population of the city is as one to six, so that the number of voters in a single block if multiplied by the latter figure will give with almost undeviating correctness the whole number of residents. The growth of the city as shown by the examination made by the Police Commissioners is seen to be almost wholly in the sections named. In fact, of 400 districts below Thirty-fourth street less than fifteen show surprising gains. and of 400 districts above Thirty-fourth street no single one shows either actually or relatively a loss.

A Letter Worth More Than \$10.

One of the wisest critics of the common indulgence in indiscriminate charity is Bishop HENRY C. POTTER of New York, and we commend a story of his, printed in yesterday's Sun, to those whose charitable im pulses are more influenced by sentiment than by sense.

The Bishop was solicited for alms on the strength of a letter which proved to have been written by his father twenty years be fore. He refused to give anything gratultously, but offered \$10 for the letter. The beggar refused the offer. It had furnished his chief means of support during the twenty years, and he had not done a stroke of work during that time.

It is the unreflecting almsgiver who is responsible for impressing one of the most careful investigators of poverty in England with the conviction that it is "so difficult to

A convention of persons favoring the socalled Per Diem Pension bill, which is now before Congress, began its sessions in this town on Thursday. The Per Diem bill, which is formed by a mys-

terious organization known as the Rated Service Pension Association, proposes that every soldier, sailor, and marine of the civil war shall receive a monthly payment of one cent for every day of his service. The proposed allowance is entirely independ-

ent of disability. It is purely a largess or gratuity. Of course, after the principle is once established, the one cent will grow into any sum which the seekers for the "soldier vote think the country will stand.

The convention met to boom this thoroughly impudent scheme is said to have consisted of some one hundred members. Whom do they represent? surely not the undisabled soldiers and sailors of the rebellion. For these are not beggars any more than this is a pater-

The persevering agitator, DENIS KEARNEY. has gained something from the Senate by his anti-Chinese work in Washington. It was not all he wanted, but it holds out a promise of more to come. He can now safely return to California.

The Daily Register is a small paper in this city. It is the organ of the law courts, and is ap-pointed by the Judges as the paper for legal advertisements and notices. It has existed about twelve years, and is owned by a joint stock company with a capital of \$25,000. It is now proposed that our Democratic contemporary, the Star, shall be designated as the organ of the courts. This will, of course, destroy the Register, and confer upon a political journal the right to print the legal advertisements and receive This is a revival of an old prac tice which had gone out of vogue, and it can not fail to meet with opposition. But if the Judges can help the Star. why not? It is sound in politics.

RUSSELL SAGE Wore a smile all day yester-Descon Sage never did spend much for

So the court has decided that if HENRY GEORGE Wants to run an Anti-Poverty society he must capture the one now presided over b his former friend McGLYNN. He must not get up another of the same name. Anti-Poverty is a trade mark and must not be duplicated. We congratulate Mr. GEORGE on his opportunity now to promote his idea of taxation under a party name which shall not be on its

face a fraud. The pretence that this tax doctrine would abolish poverty was nonsense and buncombe and now that the Anti-Poverty title is denied him, Mr. Grosor can prosecute his ideal like a philosopher instead of a humbug.

Prof. Morse's great collection of Japanse pottery appears to be becoming an object of competition. The Bostonians want it fo their Museum of Art, and here is the Philadelphia Times suggesting that it should be bought and taken to Philadelphia.

We suggest that neither of these ideas should be realized. The right place for this matchless

blage of ceramic art is in this m lis, and now, while so many of our rich men are making presents to the public, why does not some one of them buy this collection and

set it up in the Metropolitan Museum? That

would be an achievement worth while It is a battle between two powerful bodies. the war precipitated by the strike on th Chicago and Burlington Railroad before day break of Monday last. The resources of the heavy corporation have been brought to bear against the strikers, and the whole country has been scoured for new men to fill their places. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Enrineers, which is a thoroughly discipline body of thinking men, is prepared to spend a weeks to win the strike, unless it he lost in the mean time. Both the corporation and the Brotherhood have heavy stakes out on the ssue between them.

Nothing whatever has been settled in the first week of the strike, though the most recent attempts to negotiate left a prospect of agreement between the two parties.

We presume that if the company fails to find the needed engineers during the coming week it will take up the terms now offered by Chie ABTHUR who has receded from those originally proposed. If a sufficient number of substitutes or the strikers are found the Brotherhood will retire from the field. It is certain that the company cannot much longer be responsible for the extensive business disturbance caused by the interruption of traffic over its lines. Both of the disputants in this strike have

oted with rare discretion. The company has not adopted any high-handed proceedings against the strikers, and the Brotherhood has preserved peace and order.

The Chicago papers tell of crazy threats which are always anonymous. They are no

made by Chief ARTHUR or issued from his headquarters, nor could they be carried out while he retains his authority.

HONORS TO PAEK

A War Vessel to Convey the Remains of Venezuela's Here to Caracas.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .-- Rightly or wrongy, the passage by the House of a joint resolu ion authorizing Secretary Whitney to furnish a war vessel for transporting the body of Gen José Antonio Paez from New York to Venezuela will probably be interpreted in some quarters as indicating special sympathy with Venezuel at this time. A resolution recognizing Eng. and's recent encroachments in that republic as an infraction of the Monroe destrine undoubtedly would not pass. The dispute is really one only of boundaries, which the greed of gold hunters has recently aggravated, and it has nothing whatever to do with authorizing republican institutions in the New World or equiring fresh footholds for European monarchies here. Still, in the advance of British more particularly in her bold invasion of the Yuruari gold district, there is feit to be a purose to crowd Venezuela. Very likely, there ore, some members were glad of the oppor

pose to crowd Venezuela. Very likely, therefore, some members were glad of the opportunity to indirectly show good will toward that republic in doing honor to the memory of one of her heroes.

But there is abundant justification for the resolution, wholly apart from any consideration of the quarrel with England. Page, one of the ablest soldiers Venezuela has produced, a leading subordinate of Bollvar, the Liberator, in overthrowing Spanish dominion, was also one of her formost statesmen, and was three times made President of the republic, His early career was crowded with exciting incidents. Born near Acarigua in 1790, and early made an overseer of a cattle farm, he brought his herdsmen, in his twentieth year, to the patriot cause at the very outset of the struggle with Spain. In five years he had risen to high command, and defeated the rovalist forces both at Mata de la Miel and Montecal. These successes caused him to be made a Brigadier-General in the patriot forces, and he then captured Achaguas and gained the battle of La Torre. His brilliant career was crowned by the decisive action at Carabobo in 1821, which secured the liberty of Colombia, although it was not until two years later that he captured Puerto Cabello.

His civil career was stormy, especially during the insurrections under Monagas, who succeeded him as President in 1846, and was able to have him exiled when he headed a revolt against what he considered the latter's abuses of power. It was as an exile that in 1850 he visited this country, remaining eight years unbit recalled by Venezuela. He again visited New York in 1844, and also at later periods, dying, in that city in 1873.

The action of the House in the matter has been prompt. The Commissioners sent out by Venezuela, consisting of Gen. Jacinto K. Pachano, Minister of Public Improvements in the cabinet of President Lopez, and Mr. Soteldo, Jornerly Venezuela Minister in this country, to whom was joined Mr. Hamon Paez, a son of the General, and now a resident of New York, reached this countr

Caracas. There they will be placed with ap-propriate coremonies in the National Pan-theon, an edifice specially erected for the re-mains of Vonezuelan cittzens of renown in all carsers, and in which lies the body of Bollvar.

Postmaster Pearson to be Haunced.

It is said in well-informed circles that President Cleveland has at last decided to remove Postmaste Pearson from office.

Judge Woodbury Not Eligible.

From the Boston Pilot.
THE SUN nominates Judge Charles Levi Woodbury for Minister to England. He is not eligi He is an American in spirit as in nationality.

And Such Reading, Too!

From the Danbury Evening News The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK SUN ontained nearly one hundred columns of reading maer. This gave over thirty columns (or the equivalent

Gen. Cochrane as Mr. Pearson's Success To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By all means let us have that old "war horse" Gen. Coch rane as the next Postmaster of New York city. FRANK P. LER, Post Office Democrat.

The English in Venezuela.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reman's Journal says: "The British are encroaching on Venezuela. What is Secretary Bayard going to d about it?" We think the English are making footholds for stormy weather in the southeast; they do not feel too comfortable on the northern boundary this cold weather, and we ignorant country people think there is more in it than comes to the surface. Give this subject a little more light from the bright Sux. Daniel Black.

Miami, Salem county, Mo., February, 1888.

The Engineers and the Cigarmakers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see by your columns that the "Old Sport Campana" of the the track-again. I select from the last dish of twaddle which he has served up one morsel on which I trust he will do a little chewing himself. He says, speaking of the C., B., and Q. strikers: "The man who takes the place of another, when that man is engaged in a struggle with a corporation is a scab, whether he be a member of the Knights of Labor or a member of the Stotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."
Why did not "Old Sport" promulgate that doctrine when the eigermakers were signaged in their great strike in this city not long since, and when the chosen friends of his besom turned D. A. 40 into an intelligence office for scabs, to assist the bosses in their fight with the union? And what does D. A. 40 think of this epinion of their action at that time?

New York, March 1. the track again. I select from the last dish of twadd

He Wasn't Frightened.

"I saw you out with a half dozen different girls during the past week, Fred," said a friend. "The first thing you know one of them will be suing you for breach of promise and getting \$45,000 out of you for "By George" replied Fred, "I wish I could find a girl that could get that out of me. I'd marry her as soon as also got it."

Pace, Secrates! From Thought of the Times. Page through by call, old Socrates.
Cheerily to and fro;
Trust to the impulse of thy soul,
And let the poison flow.
They may shatter to earth the lamp of elay
That holds a light divine. But they cannot quench the fire of Thought By any such deadly wine.

The annual St. Valentine's kettledrum in aid f the Samaritan Home for the Aged will be held this fternoon and evening at Delmenico's, under the usua fashionable direction. In the afternoon children's amusements and music by the Hungarian band are the attractions, and dancing in the ballroom to music by Lander's erchastre for the evening. Tickets may be obPRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

The Michigan Myth and Gov. Hill Consid-

From the Northwest News (Grand Perks, Mich.).

Among the Republicans there are aspirants for Bisine's shees who would defeat most Democratic aspirants and narrow down the choice to a very few. The arowed candidacy of Gov. Hill of New York put new phase upon the matter. Hill is doubtless the strongest man in the Democratic party in New York popular man, the Hon. Ira Davenport. It is true the political dudes and sycophants will be against him, but evidences are not wanting that he controls the key to the situation, and there is no Republican in or out of New York that can beat him on a proper revenue tariff platform. It seems, therefore, that Hill's candidacy is a direct result of the Western platform, which the Fresident was induced to lay before Congress, under the false representations made to him by Northwestern of fice brokers that the Democrats might carry Michigan. Wisconsin, and Minneseta on such a platform. There is not a well-informed man in the whole North-

rest who does not know that these States are reliably Democratic success lies in New York, Connecticut, and

few Jersey. The man and platform that can carry these an carry Indiana and the election

The Grannd Marine in Consections From the New Hoven Evening Register.

The Hill movement is not all he Washington Post declares. The footprints of his riends have already been discovered here in Connecti

A Cyclone Coming in New York.

From the Pittsburgh Dissatch WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-It is the plan of WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At 18 the aggressive Cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to begin an aggressive cleveland and his followers now to be again and aggressive cleveland and his followers now to be again and aggressive cleveland and his followers now to be again and aggressive cleveland and his followers now to be again and aggressive cleveland and his followers now to be again and his followers now to be again and aggressive cleveland and his followers now to be again and his followers now to be again and his followers now to be again. warfare on Gov. Hill, and not only kill him politically before the St. Louis Convention meets, but also prevent is renomination for Governor. The Tammany Hall eaders are the most favored visitors at the White House these days. The County Democracy men are not sought after. Tammany is in high feather with Gleveland, and the County Democracy men are anugly enscenced in the good graces of Gov. Hill. The line between Tammany and the County Democracy is being very finely draw. A battle royal between the Cleveland and Hill men in lew York city and State will open in a few days. It vill be the liveliest kind of a fight, too

Rescee Conkling the Favorite Son.

From the New York Age (Colored Organ) If New York is to have a favorite son, if he is be presented to the Chicago Convention, there is but ne man in the Empire State who sizes up to the dime refer to the Hon. Roscoe Conkling. The fact of the mat ter is, Mr. Conkling is the ablest, the purest, and the most aggressive statesman in the East. There is no water in his Republicanism. If a Western man is not to be preferred, if the honor of the nomination is to be iven to the East, then Mr. Conkling is the man Coukling and Gresham, or Gresham a

The Battle About the Convention.

From the Kansas City Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Vest's friends are giving the credit of the St. Louis victory to his speech favor of that city, and, without any disposition to differ at all with them, for Vest made a good speed lieveland, down in Florida, tells its part of the story Congratulations to you and the Democratic party of time and location of Convention at St. Louis. It means the fight will be made squarely on the principles so clearly, forcibly, and courageously enunciated in your message." And so ends the first bout of the factions were three times badly whipped, and what they got inally was given them on motion of those who had

From the Atlanta Constitu The Albany Times, a Democratic paper, rearks that no true Dem

Col. Ingersoll's Platform. "I have made up my mind," said Col. R. G.

ingersoil yesterday, "that I will never again vote for a man who is not distinguished for something, who hasn't made his mark in some calling, who hasn't got some

Talk of Gov. Gray for the Vice-Presidency From the Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS. Feb. 27.—A Washington special Administration, stating in terms explicit that it was the esire of the President's warmest friends if indeed

ot the President himself, that Gov. Gray should hold Jee McDonald Said to be Against Gray,

From the Chicago Herald. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The action of Senator McDenaid, as a member of the National Demo-eratic Committee, in voting for San Francisco as the place for holding the National Convention, has aroused he indignation of Gov. Gray's friends in this city who wish to send a large delegation of citizen featly in opposition to the will of his party here that the nocrats regard it as an open announc nence will be used against Gray's non

Judge Tompkins Says the Protectionist Democrats Must Vote Against Cleveland. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Judge Henry B. Tompkins said yesterday:

It is jundisputed that, for a long time to come, some Northern man will be selected as President, as there is scarcely an intelligent man in the South, who is not in politics, or does not care to get in who will contend politics, or does not care to get in who will contend that it makes any great 'matter' to the industries and wealth of the South whether that Northern man who is to be President shall be a Republican or a Democrat actions as he is capable and honest. Then there are a vast number of Southern men, capitalists, business men of mederate means, artisans or laborers, who are doing more than any other class to develop the industries or add to the accumulations of this section. These men, with few exceptions are attenuously opposed to any national political policy having for its avowed purpose the making of laws that will effectuate the recommer dations of Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress in De-cember last. If these men are sincere, and, not being in politics, find no reason to stifle or trifle with their con ions, then they should give them potency by refus ing to follow the national Demogratic party, if, at St. Louis in June next, it shall adopt a platform in conformity to the President's notions of political economy."

"Then you think that the revenue question must be

the main issue in the coming Presidential canvass!"
"Certainly. It would, most likely, have been so anyhow, but how can it be kept out when Mr. Cleveland has, by his message, forced is to the front? Believing as he loes on the question of internal revenue and tariff, was a manly and proper thing for him to submit th nessage he did. As it seems to be conceded throughout the country that the Democratic party will certainly re cominate him in June, it is not probable that the plat-orm will vary materially from the message. If this sappens, then what are the protectionists who belong to the Democratic party to do! If they imitate Mr. Cleveland in straightforward independence, it appears to me that they cannot vote for him, however much

> Betting in Washington. From the Kansas Democras

they may respect and admire him."

Last night at Willard's a well-known New York Democrat offered to bet \$500 that Cleveland would not be the candidate, and the same money that Gov. Hill would be. This was made in the most conspicuous man-ner; scores of enthusiastic Cleveland workers steed by and heard the offer, which was twice repeated in a raised voice, but no one thought it well to accept the wager. The Tammany man, with a smile, restored the roll of bills to his pocket.

Democracy in Mingara County Cannot be

Briven tate Line by Federal Officeholders. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The straightforward way that The Sex is placing matters before the Democratic party entities it to be placed in the front rank of true Democratic journals. The Democratic papers of this and other places, with their editors holding Custom House. Fost Office, and other appointments, will publish nothing that will enlighten the masses as to the true situation relative to the bitter feeling against tleveland, as they believe with Cleveland in the White House they are secure in their posts. As a consequence The Sex is experty sought for by all true Democrats.

The editor of the leading (so-called) Democratic paper in this county is Celector of Customs, and still retains Republicans as assistants, whose only claim lies in the fact that they are cousins of Mrs. Cleveland With the canal and Fost Office officials here loudly preciaining that Cleveland's election is the party's only heps, one would think the masses of the party believed the same thing.

I have travelled from one end of the State to the other seven or eight times the past year, and have made it my business to inquire of the business more, mechanics, and abstrars relative to their choice. They almost unanimously allocated the same their control of the business unanimously subjects that it of the locality to party, his record as Governer, and his for his locality to party, his record as Governer, and he has done more in his kindly assistance toward that he has done more in his kindly assistance toward the beaucours.

Continue your ceurse, and you will bring the party to a true resilipation of its duty toward he people, and as a necessary result place a man of whom we may justly easy. "He is a Democrati" in the Fracidential char.

As Absilian ov Taus Dissocrator. efers the Democratic party entitles it to be placed in

IN A MANDAN'S CAVE.

The Retreat Made for Himself by a Scale ces and Disgraced Warrior.

From the St. Paul Ploneer Press. I was riding leisurely along over the prat-

The Reinard Mach for Himself by Seals Lees and Disgraced Warrier.

Prima the St. Faut Fioner Print.

I was riding leisurely along over the praific one day, about three miles southwest of me about 200 yards four Indians. I thought nothing of it, and turned in wheat I took at a deer that was bounding in fright over a distant hill. When I looked in the direction in which I had soon the Indians there was a blank. Where could they have gone? There was no butte behind which they could possibly have hidden, and not a guily was to be seen in which they could have crept. I looked in every direction, and not a guily was to be seen in which they could have crept. I looked in every direction, and not a guily was to be seen in which they could have crept. I looked in every direction, and not in the beautiful of the stoners of the stone in the stone of the promotes as if they had sprung out of the ground, as did the soldiers that grew from the dragon's teeth which Jason sowed.

I went up to the band. They happened to be a tribe with whom I could converse without difficulty, and I asked them where they and been while I was looking. They pointed in reply to a flat stone that looked as much as anything like the side or and of a missive piece of sandstone. There was a cruck in the stone, it was true, but it was of such a nature as to excite no suspicion. One of the party pressed against the stone, and it foll inward, it afforded an opening large enough for a man to creep through without any trouble. I was invited to lollow the lender of the gang, I dismounted, and, handing the pony I was riding to one of the Indians, entered the strange retreat. It was a queer save cut out of the hill. There was a bench on which a man to expect which a man to deep the piece of high the rest if he were sleeny, a number of holes cut in the wall overhead looking like pigeonholes, and, although there was a senior of the hill. There was a bench on which a man could get a good nightly rest. If the wore sleeny, a number of moles cut in the serior of wh

Three Philadelphians came over from New Three Philadelphians came over from New York the other evening in the simoking compartment of a purior car. When the carstarted a young New Yorker took his seat in the compartment with an antit Havana in his meanth, and after searching vainly through his coachts asked for a match. Two of the Phila tembians mechanically extended their eigers. The young man appeared not to see them, bowed slightly, and saying "Thank you. I won't trouble you, rang the electric bell for the porter who brought him a match. When his cligar was finished and he had left the compartment, one of the Philadelphians said, with suppressed wrath, "Weil, what do you think of that. Didn't wen't o spoil the flavor of his regalia with our 'domestics. I suppress?"

the flavor of his regain with our domestics. I suppose?"
"Oh no, I think not," replied his friend, who had also been pondering. "Judizing from the youth's dress and accent. I think he has spent some time in London, and he has learned there that it is not etiquette to handle another man's cigar. An English gentleman would as soon expect you to ask him for the loan of his toothpick as for a light from the cigar he bus in his mouth." mouth."
"Well," said the first speaker. "If we were willing he had no call to object. He was dis-

courteous."
"No; he did as he would be done by. He was No; he did as he would be done by. He was right."
If don't attempt to solve this question of etiquette," said the third Philadelphian; "but its moral is that every man should carry his own matches."

A Mouse on a Telegraph Wire, From the San Francisco Examiner. A queer mid-air spectacle was witnessed at

noon yesterday by a whole boarding house full of people and throngs of excited school chi-dren. A mouse was walking one of the light wires of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, opposite the Rossnore House, on Stockton street. When he was first beheld the Indies in street. When he was first beheld the indies in the rooms opposite gave a concerted scream, and there was a fluttering of handkerchiels and general helplessness that was interesting to see. It was thought by some that it was his fell purpose to leap from the wire into one of the rooms, ten feet or more away.

He did not do this, however, and from his dizzy height continued to walk the wire. When he had got 30 feet away from the telegraph pole the mouse grow very timid and scarcely advanced at all. At length he grew holder, addinally made the perilons distance of ever 30 feet to the next pole. The wire must have been at least 20 feet from the ground, and how the feet to the next pole. The wire must have been at least 20 feet from the ground, and how the mouse got so high in the air on the wire and was enabled to walk it at ail was a cause of much wonder to everybody.

A child at length explained the mystery of the mouse's queer journey by marrating how a black-and-tan dog had pursued it, making itake to the pole. When the mouse had completed his dangerous mid-air trip, he chimbed down the pole and stepped on the hand of a looker-on, who carried him away in trumps. The mouse did not object to the proceeding at all. His spirit seemed completely breach by the terrors of his jaunt.

Cambling and Presching to Mississippi.

Gambling and Prescring to Mississippi.

From the Chicago Tomes.

Down in Mississippi they believe innovations are dangerous, and they will not tolerate them. For years and years a citizen of one of the towns in that State has been running agambling room and filling a niche which without him would have been an aening yeld. So long as he attended to the legitimate and highly reputable business of raking off for three of a kind and redeeming the remaining chips at their established value, he was in the milst of his friends.

But there came an evil day when he fell a prey to Christian faith, and he closed his gambling place and began holding meetings as an evangelist. This was too much for the sensitive community, so the ever-duting officials pounced down on him and arrested him for preaching without alloense. Mississippi has her laws and her customs, and she does not propose to sit calmiy by and see them violated, not even by a man with a good loyal past.

Luck in a Bat's Liver.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Of all the queer superstitions of which I Of all the queer superstitions of which I ever heard, there is one possessed by a man on 'Change that caps the superstitious cilmax. I won't tell you his name, but he is one of the most prominent grain and pork dealers in the city. One night hast summer he was a visiting at the Fifth district police station. We were bethered a good deal just then by bats that kept flying up and down through the stable attached to the station. Our visitor and the stable boy killed several of the bats, and the liver was taken from each of them and carried away in the merchant's pocket. He wanted them he said, to give him luck in his business transactions, for he declared there was more good uck in one bat's flyor than there was in half a hundred rabbit's feet, which were well known to possess luck of no mean proportions.

Gallant Private Owens.

Gallant Private Owers.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Alighting at the academy, in Savannah, Capt. Falligant led Mr. Cleveland into the temple of art. This unfortunately left Mrs. Cleveland without an escort, as Mr. Lester is fame from an ankle sprain, procured in Washington. The Georgia Hussara were the guard of honor. One of the 'gallant troopers. Private Owens, leaped from his steed and saved Mrs. Cleveland from the dreadful situation. For the party, though urbane, now for an instant lost sight of precise etiquette. Heurning to the Charleston depot Mr. Estill inadvertently started to lead Mrs. Lamont ahead of Mr. Whitney and his escort. "Stop." shrieked Mr. Lamont, "the Secretary first.

A Great Year for the Goese Bene.

The spots on the goose bone foretold the cold that has come in the last days of February, as they did the mild weather preceding the frigid wave. The goose bone for 1888 stands away above all the other prophets. Its unpretentious accuracy is recognized and applauded throughout the Commonwealth.

The Vestibule Chicago Limited.

The famous vestibule Chicago limited continues to leave the Grand Central Station by the New York Cen-tral at 8:50 A. M. every day, arriving Chicago same hour-next day. New electing cars and buffet smoking and library cara—Adv.

By trifling with a cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full posses-sion of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. Jayne's Expecterant, a good remedy for threat allowed in the cold of t